RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON PACIFIC — KILLINGS
ONLY — POPULAR — ROUTE
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Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment.
385 MILES EIGHTEEN HOURS LESS TIME!
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YAQUINA BAY
—TO—
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DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS.
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Leave Corvallis, 1.55 P.M. | Leave Yaquina, 7.30 A.M.
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THE STEAMSHIP
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—SAILS—
FROM YAQUINA. FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Pier No. 11.
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The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
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For further information apply to
CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE
Trains for the East leave Ash st. wharf every day at
3:15 P. M.,
With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs St. Paul Walla Walla and Dayton, without change. Trains from the East arrive at 10:45 A. M. every day.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
FROM PORTLAND, leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Steer ash st. 10 A.M., as follows
Columbia Friday — Jan 14 — Columbia, Thurs., Jan 13
State Monday — Jan 19 — State, Tuesday, Jan 18
Oregon Saturday — Jan 24 — Oregon, Sunday, Jan 23
Columbia Friday — Jan 28 — Columbia, Friday, Jan 28
State Tuesday — Feb 4 — State, Thursday, Feb 3
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
TO ASTORIA.
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria.
TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leaves Ash street at 7 A. M., except Sunday.
TO OREGON CITY, DAYTON AND CORVALLIS.
Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Dayton and way points. Saturdays to Dayton and 2 P. M. Tuesdays to Oregon City and Saturdays to Corvallis. Leaves Portland at 6 A. M. Monday Wednesday Thursday and Saturday. Steamer arrives at Portland 5 P.M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
TICKET OFFICE, ASH STREET WHARF.
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections.
Cars to San Francisco $32: to Sacramento $30.
Close connections made at Ashland with stages for California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..... 8.00 A. M. | Ashland..... 6.05 P. M.
Ashland..... 6.45 P. M. | Portland..... 5.00 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..... 4.00 P. M. | Lebanon..... 8.20 P. M.
Lebanon..... 6.45 A. M. | Portland..... 10.30 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..... 1.30 P. M. | Corvallis..... 6.25 P. M.
Corvallis..... 1.30 P. M. | Portland..... 6.15 P. M.
At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.
Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland..... 4.00 P. M. | McMinnville..... 9.00 A. M.
McMinnville..... 6.45 A. M. | Portland..... 9.00 A. M.
Local tickets for sale and baggage checked to destination at Pine st. Ferry, Portland, and Company's up-town office cor. Pine and First sts. Through tickets for all points in California can only be procured at company's offices.
Covernat F and Front sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will be only received for shipment after five P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT
THE BEST ROUTE.
—TO—
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, and Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, and All Points East and Southeast.
Best Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!
Private Dining Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms, and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.
Tourist and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal. Free of Charge!
Courteous Employes, Splendid Passenger Equipments, Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, Ballasted Along its Entire Length!
Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!
The journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic by this transcontinental line is one of unsurpassed magnificence from start to finish.
Passing through mountains, lakes, rivers, and valleys, the most magnificent scenery in the world! Twenty miles along a glacier! Six miles in Tunnels and the Great Rocky Mountains! Unrivalled and Sublimity that of the Alps of Switzerland!
The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Sarnia, Detroit, Victoria and Buffalo.
All Puget Sound Points.
Sleeping Car accommodations reserved in advance.
For RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES!
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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
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Palace Cars, Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars.
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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 50c),
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Luxurious Tourist Sleeping Cars (free of charge),
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),
Through Washington and Oregon Passengers
To The East
Via ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid the annoyance of change of cars.
Leave Portland as per P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis at 8:15 P. M. and St. Paul at noon, fourth day.
Tickets for sale at all principal offices in the United States and Canada.
PACIFIC DIVISION.
Express Trains Front and G daily at 10:00 A. M.; arrive Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Ocean Steamships for Puget Sound, Victoria, Alaska, China and Japan.
Mail Express leaves Front and G daily at 4 P. M.; arrives Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Ocean Steamships for Puget Sound.
Through Tickets to all points East and South at the Company's Office, No. 121 First st., corner Yamhill, Portland, Or.
CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Portland, Or.
No. 2 Washington st., Portland, Or.

Morning Oregonian.
VOL. 26—NO. 8318. PORTLAND, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...ERS,
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,
...rters and Whole sale Liquor Dealers.
—SOLE AGENTS—
...SES,
...SEC CHAMPAGNE, ...BUSCK CHAMPAGNE.
VAL BLATZ WIENER BEER
WHITE ROCK MINERAL WATER.
...ERS
LITTLE'S
Soluble Nerve,
Deodorizer and Antiseptic,
Best Disinfectant,
Non-Poisonous,
Is Superior to All Others.
Cheap, Harmless, Convenient & Effective.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,
16 North Front St., Portland, Or.
General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota.
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Regularly licensed Manufacturers of
BARBED WIRE.
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...Front st., Portland, Or.
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Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura.
TREATMENT—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure. This repeated daily with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen (Tetter), Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.
Eczema on a Child.
Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child more good than I feel like saying this for the public to read. At the age of two months my little girl was troubled with Eczema, which covered her face and head, and for a time her body, so much so that she could not sleep any more than a couple of hours at a time, and that only enough to rest her. Hundreds of subtle mats were ready to attack wherever they could find room enough to feed. Many people thought it fatal to have the child confined with any one, as it was considered contagious. Physicians called it Milk crust or milk. Sold only in this city by all druggists. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.
BENT WITH PAIN.
Due to Inflamed Kidneys, Weak Back and Loins. Aching Hips and Sides. Relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Never fails. At druggists 25 cts. Five for $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.
...BECK & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
...ALL Sporting Goods
Why ladies Dewar...
...Parker's, Remington's, Interstate and Ithaca Co's
...LOADING SHOTGUNS
...Winchester, Ballard and Marlin
...PEATING RIFLES.
...REMINGTON REPEATING AND SINGLE-LOADED CARTRIDGES
...FISHING TACKLE.
...and 167 Second St.
...FUL—COMFORTING.
...PS COCOA.
...BREAKFAST.
...ing of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast and supper with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homœopathic Chemists,
London, England.
...ERS. DEFFENBEIN, ...HAROLD GOLDWATER Portland
...TH & LOEWENBERG
...ALS, Fish Stamped Japanned and Tinware, Tinners & Plumbers' Furnishing Hard ware Wood and Iron Pipe Pumps etc. 56 and 58 Front st.
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...ES!
...ERS, formerly to 49 Union for a ...ERS, Please a radical cure ...ERS, EPILEPSY or FALLING ...ERS, will find it a ready to go ...ERS, Send for a treatise and ...ERS, Office No. 183 First st., ...ERS, Portland, Or.
...FLOWERS
for Bouquets Parties and Funeral Decorations. Orders ...ed to the most reas... ...prices. Largest st... ...Camellias in bloom.
C. KUTZSHAN,
147 Market, cor. 7th.
...WORKS.
...lessee of the SMITH & WATT ...ENGINE, BOILERS, ...MACHINERY and ...lighting plant.
...ELLER & CO., Lessees.
ATTACKS OF BILIOUSNESS
...ly what many people are liable to when suffering ...a very sick and if not thrown off in bilious ...If symptoms appear such as
Yellowness of the eyes, A dull, heavy feeling, A drowsy feeling at times with perhaps Pain in the Back, Head Bones, Feverishness, etc.
The patient should not delay a moment as there is but little peril in being taken down with bilious fever if not wellnigh fatal if not thrown off in bilious form before you begin to
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
I have taken Simmons Liver Regulator for a severe attack of bilious fever. It did me more good in six days than all the medicine I ever took before. I believe it would have cured me in two days if I had taken it then. I will ever recommend it to my friends. —J. M. PHILMAN, Selma, Ala.
GENUINE
Has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLE PROPRIETORS. PRICE, $1.00
FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Stirring Appeal to the Patriotism of the Germans.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS

Russia May Do as she Likes with Bulgaria—France a Power not Feared but Always to be Guarded Against.

BERLIN, Jan 11—The reichstag was crowded to-day the occasion being the calling up of the government military bill in its amended form for the second reading. Herr Von Wedell Piesdorf president of the chamber read the committee's report of the bill. The committee said it was not authorized to advocate any of the proposals in connection with the measure because none of them had obtained the sanction of a majority of the committee.

Gen Von Moltke opened the debate in favor of the second reading on behalf of the government. He said he did not believe that any state should assume the responsibility of increasing the supply of combustible material which at present existed in a greater or less degree everywhere. Strong governments he contended, were the best guarantee of peace while danger lay in the ambitions of party leaders and their influence on public opinion.

If any state said Gen Von Moltke can work effectively to preserve the peace it is Germany who arms solely on the defensive. If in this she must be strong and prepared for war should we against our will be continued, be involved in war we shall be able to wage it. If this bill is rejected we shall most certainly have war. To day's vote in the reichstag on the measure will not fail to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders possible resistance to all other political institutions, which must stand or fall with it. A grant for a short time will not be acceptable. The eyes of Europe are fixed on this body. I appeal to your patriotism to adopt the bill and show the world your readiness to make any sacrifice even of your own adverse opinion if the well being of the Fatherland is at stake.

Baron Stauffenberg followed Gen Von Moltke and while he was speaking Bismarck entered the chamber.

At the conclusion of Baron Stauffenberg's speech Prince Bismarck rose. He said The decision of all the military authorities of the empire is only opposed by Herr Richter Herr Windthorst and Herr Von Bennigsen. It was difficult to conclude peace at Frankfort and it was still more difficult to maintain a degree of intimacy and mutual confidence that exists between Germany and Austria such as never before existed at any period of the German federation. We are bound to maintain peace for this quarter of the globe but for this a strong army is required. Our relations with all the powers are of the best, and our good relations with Russia are beyond all doubt. I should have considered underhanded war on account of Bulgaria as an act of treason against my country.

RUSSIA CAN HAVE HER WAY

What is Bulgaria to us, continued Prince Bismarck. It is all the same to us whoever governs there. The friendship of Russia by petition is important to us than that of Bulgaria. We have not allowed ourselves to be induced by any one to make an enemy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. To maintain good relations among the powers is more difficult than you think. We cannot allow our efforts to be nullified by journalistic or parliamentary attacks.

Our relations with France continue good. To maintain them is difficult because a long historical process must be accomplished before the feelings of that country manifested in its military power is ameliorated. We have done everything to induce the French to forget and forgive. We have no present grounds to apprehend war with France neither have we any reason to fear it, if it should happen. There can be no question about our attacking France, but we must protect ourselves against attack. Under no ordinary circumstances shall we attack France but shall always be prepared to arm ourselves in such a manner as to be equal to the contingency of war.

This is the main object of the army bill. I have a firm confidence in the peaceful disposition of the French government and a portion of the French people but the past teaches us that we cannot count on peace if Russia in circumstances. A government may one day come into power at Paris which will make war upon us. This you must take into account. If we do not prepare if you say to-day, when war comes we shall do everything we should be laughed at. Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says we propose or plan a war of revenge. The possibility of French aggression is therefore a sufficient motive for the bill.

FRANCE'S STRENGTH

France is a strong and well armed power. Her army is ready and ready to act. We must never sit idle with our hands in our laps however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the French were victorious what would we have to expect. We should have the same French millions from whom we suffered from 1789 to 1813, and should again suck our blood that we would be paralyzed for thirty years. Endeavors would be made to permanently weaken us. Such demands would be made as to give up Hanover. I am only describing the possibilities that might arise to the event of our failure. The peace of 1763 must not be played in comparison with what peace would be after a war in 1890. He who wishes to take the responsibility for this let him.

The present government will not take that responsibility and they therefore submit this bill. They wish to have permanently sufficiently trained soldiers in the empire. If we have not in the seven years' term because this was the period of the previous compromise, and our constitutional life depends upon that compromise. The federal council did not consider it necessary to take so long a period. They had only the interests and security of the empire and the well being of the fatherland in view. Do you believe that if you were to adopt a three years' term the federal council will deviate from their original proposal. If a similar demand were made in France do you think there is any possibility of its being refused. (Cheers.) No ground exists for placing difficulties in the way of the federal government in regard to the period of duration of the bill especially in view of the fact that we have kept strictly to the text and spirit of the constitution. Understand now that we resolutely adhere to our demand for the septennate.

THE PERIOD OF DISSOLUTION

We cannot give way even a hair's breadth. [Applause from the right.] Who can guarantee always the same majority in this house. Do you wish to ruin us and fall of the German army dependent on majorities in the reichstag? By so doing you change the imperial army into a parliamentary force. In this case we might have to appeal to the country to discover whether that is really the wish of the nation. We shall see whether the electors will permit ideas actively to exist according to which the strength of the army is to be determined by the reichstag with the consent of the federal council or (in peace time) only with the consent of the reichstag. Next year will contribute to the destruction of the work to which he has devoted the last thirty years of his life, the creation of Germany and the army of the German empire. If you believe that possible if you awaken the slightest suspicion that these are your aims, and if you do not speedily satisfy the wishes of the federal governments, you have delegated your powers to Germany by a complete acceptance of the bill then we prefer to deal with another reichstag. We will enter into no further negotiations with you. The danger is not that which we dread, the German nation by procrastination forces us to promptly obtain a decisive answer or to address ourselves to others who will give us such an answer.

The question was then asked, why has the government not waited for the expiration of the existing septennial? The leading reason was that the government knew from convincing and the best sources of frontier guarding requires immediate strengthening. We do not wish to endanger the empire by delaying the bill and we were not prepared for any opposition to the extent it is found. Had we known it is beforehand we should have done better and first consulted the electors as to whether or not there was a pressing necessity for the measure. The present unconscious. As it is now, we must insist on our demands.

At the conclusion of the speech Prince Bismarck was loudly cheered.

FRANCE NOT TO BE OFFENDED

Prince Bismarck is quite passionate when referring to France and was apparently indifferent as to what impression his words were likely to make. "I care nothing," he said, "about the references to Russia. Every word is uttered with my full assent and not to offend France. I care to make her suspicious. Duruck has spoken like a child and a wise man. While the debate was going on the gallery in the reichstag were crammed and the streets adjacent to the house were thronged with people.

PRESS COMMENT

SEVERAL DIFFERENT OPINIONS

LONDON Jan 11—The *Daily News* referring to Bismarck's speech in the reichstag says it will have a bad effect upon the peace of Europe and that the declaration from the fears that Germany meditates an attack upon France.

The *Telegraph* thanks the speech will chill to the core all the partial order of the Russophile party in France and that the utterances of both Von Moltke and the chancellor will have a good effect in every direction.

The *Standard* says: The speeches of Bismarck and Moltke make the situation look more favorable for peace than for some time past. Von Moltke asserts that Germany is ready for peace, if possible, and Prince Bismarck says this is also the desire of the government to maintain peace on terms which would not be unbearable.

The *Times*, remarking the probability that Bismarck will be defeated says: His statements is discouraging both to those who looked to Germany as a minister of peace and to those who respected her rights and to those who hoped to see France gradually relieved of the grievous burden of European armies and increasing taxation. He sees a threatened storm and is determined to provide for the safety of his own country.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE

ALWAYS PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES

PARIS, Jan 11—M Floquet was to-day elected president of the chamber of deputies. In the set ate Admiral Jaurès presided. He said there were two conditions essential to the prosperity of France—stability within the nation and peace abroad. To exhibit France as impatient for war was merely an artifice used to remove institutions in certain parliaments. The national spirit of the French people had no need to be roused by the fear of any foreign power. No military party exists in France for the army was essentially civic. The body of the country desired peace but should events occur contrary to its wishes would prove it had not lost time during the past fifteen years.

MORE MONEY FOR THE MILITARY

PARIS Jan 11. The government has decided to increase this year's extraordinary military credit from 70 000 000 to 8 000 00 francs. It is stated that the government asks this increase to enable it to commence the manufacture of rifles and in order to fill its defences. Rumors are current that Minister will resign the war portfolio because he and other cabinet refuses to countenance heavy military credits.

ENGLAND

JOHN BACK TO STAY

LISBON Jan 11. The Stella line steamer and State of Alabama Capt Cairns which left Glasgow December 1 for New York and which was reported disabled has arrived at Queenstown. She encountered terrific weather when 800 miles westward of Queenstown and lost three blades of her propeller.

WILL MAKE NO DEFENSE

LONDON Jan 11. No defense will be made by the Russian wife of Queensberry in the suit his wife has brought for divorce.

SPAIN

THE ALCAZAR PALACE BURNED

MADRID Jan 11—Fire in the Alcazar palace at Toledo Sunday resulted in the total destruction of the building. The water appliances were very poor and the firemen were obliged to allow the fire to take its course and to direct their efforts to prevent the flames from spreading to the town. During the progress of the fire three officers and seventeen men were injured some of them seriously. No one was killed. The palace was recently rest red at a cost of one million dollars.

TONQUIN

FRENCH TROOPS REPULSED

PARIS Jan 11. Official dispatches from Tonquin report that French troops made an attack on a large rebel force entrenched at Tha Nua but were repulsed with heavy loss. During the fighting four French officers were wounded five European and eight Tonquin soldiers killed and fifteen European and seven Tonquinese were wounded. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry will be sent to the French at Than Hoa.

GERMANY

THEATRE BURNED

BERLIN Jan 11—The Stadt theater at Coethen has been burned

CALIFORNIA

A SWINDLE WITHIN A SWINDLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 11—The fact has just been learned that Bogus Louisiana lottery tickets have been manufactured in this city for over a year. The discovery was made through the presentation of one of these tickets the number of which had won a prize. The lottery company declared it a forgery and an investigation followed the result of which is made known to day. The tickets are made at the lithographic place of G. D. Baker & Co. in this city. They were stolen by detectives who seized a number of lithograph stones and dies from which the impressions of the bogus tickets were taken, and also a large amount of tickets for October and November and December. The names of the men who ordered the lithographing and made use of the tickets have been ascertained by the police but what made pulled and warrants have been issued for their arrest.

AN INDEPENDENT RUNABOUT.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 11—The striking carmen have adopted a new plan to bring about a settlement to-day, when war comes on they will do everything we should be laughed at. Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says we propose or plan a war of revenge. The possibility of French aggression is therefore a sufficient motive for the bill.

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WASHINGTON.

Senator Dolph's Urgent Appeal for an Open Waterway.

A STEAMBOAT RAILWAY NEEDED

The East Portland Postmastership—Northern Pacific Furniture—The House Discusses the Subject of Pleuro Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON Jan 11—Dolph to day secured the floor and submitted lengthy and forcible remarks on his resolution looking to the establishment of a boat railway at The Dalles. After referring to the size of the Columbia the commerce thereon, the area drained thereby, the population along its tributaries and the great need of an unobstructed river he spoke of the works necessary to remove such obstructions. He said the government at the Dalles should have been commenced at the same time as that at the Cascades. He regarded a boat railway as based on the reports of the engineer as entirely practicable. Never before in the history of the government has there been such a deep interest manifested for beginning such an enterprise as if this can be demonstrated an experiment. The country is at peace is prosperous and the treasury is overflowing with a hoarded surplus. He had no apology to make for the earnestness and persistency with which he has ever pressed upon the attention of the senate and the committee the importance of improving the rivers and harbors of the Northwest. He characterized the question of an unobstructed river as the all absorbing one with the people living in the country tributary to the Columbia. They are interested in coast defenses and in their security to the subsistence of their people. Especially strong have been the requests that no help be given the officers. A very prominent Portland democrat protested against the appointment of C B Carlisle on the ground that he is a republican and voted for Blaine.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FORFEITURE

Answering an inquiry as to prospects of legislation on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bills, Dolph states that time and time again he has urged the house committee on public lands to submit to the house the assignments of the senate and house committees in order that he may submit his report to the senate. So far the house committee has refrained from acting.

FIFE MAIL DELIVERY AT SEATTLE.

With reference to the establishment of a free delivery system at Seattle as provided in the new law the first assistant postmaster general tells me it is possible that the service cannot be established in Seattle and Tacoma until the first of next July as there is now no appropriation for the extension. He to day transmitted estimates to congress for the new service asking for an appropriation to carry the act into immediate effect. T C J

HOUSE

WASHINGTON Jan 11—Willis of Kentucky reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

In the morning hour the house resumed in committee of the whole, consideration of the bill for the erection of a public building at Charleston S C.

The bill appropriates $150 000 for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a building.

Hepburn of Iowa, moved to reduce this latter amount to $100 000. The city he asserted, was in its entirety sound and support of this assertion he stated that between 1880 and 1886 the population had increased only 1 per cent while between the same period government receipts from all sources had increased 50 per cent.

Dibble of South Carolina thought Hepburn's statement was not a fair one. In the period between 1880 and 1886 Charleston had passed through the misfortunes of four years of war and at the close of the war grass had been growing in her streets. As he did not wish to imperil the bill he asked the committee to agree to Hepburn's motion.

This was done. The committee rose and the bill as amended was passed.

The next committee on the list was the committee on Pacific railroads but the morning hour expired before act on was taken.

AN IMPORTANT BILL PASSED

The house then passed the bill for establishment of a bureau of navigation and above it provided that there shall be at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture and labor, under control of a secretary of agriculture and labor and an assistant secretary. There shall be in the departments of agriculture and labor a division which shall be under the control of the commissioner of labor, who shall hold his office four years and whose successor shall be appointed unless sooner removed and who shall receive $5000 per year. This commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor its relation to capital hours of labor rates of wages cost of production of articles produced, gains of laboring men and women, means of providing for their material social intellectual and moral prosperity and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops factories and other places of industry.

The secretary is empowered to inquire into cases of discontent which may exist between employers and employes within the United States and he may invite and hear sworn statements from both such parties concerning the matters in controversy.

OTHER BUSINESS

Herbert of Alabama then called up the naval appropriation bill. He was antagonized by Hitch with a motion that the house go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the bill and a battery of the act establishing a bureau of animal industry. The recent outcrop of cattle disease in Chicago Hatch said, made it an imperative necessity that the bill should pass this session every hour of delay was dangerous.

Swinburn of New York hoped the bill would not be considered as it has never been considered by the committee on agriculture.

Hitch declared the statement was misleading. The bill had been considered in committee and a favorable report was agreed to.

Hatch's motion was agreed to and the house accordingly went into committee of the whole on the bill named.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA

Hatch said the present law was beneficial so far as it went but that it did not go far enough. It was insufficient and inadequate to suppress the spread of pleuro pneumonia which if not controlled by additional legislation would in a short time absolutely destroy the value of the cattle in the states. This danger could not be overestimated. It has cost millions and costs to the people of the United States when the civil war closed. At that time which ushered in rebellion was not greater than that threatened by the outbreak of pleuro pneumonia.

Proceeding to the consideration of the details of the bill he said that the danger consisted chiefly in the removal of the restriction upon the commissioner of agriculture in the employment of forces to enforce the law and empowering the commissioner of agriculture to co operation of the state authorities to condemn and destroy infected cattle. That right did not exist under the law the commissioner being able to get possession of infected cattle only by purchase from the owner. Where a state had prohibited the commissioner to enter for the purpose of enforcing the law. It was provided in the pending bill that where the state refused or neglected to co operate with the commissioner the president would declare the state in quarantine and prohibit trains or cattle to pass out of it.

McMillan of Tennessee inquired whether a cow afflicted with pleuro pneumonia was not worth $100.

Hitch replied that it was worse than useless.

McMillan further inquired why if a cow was afflicted with the disease the treasury should be called upon to indemnify the owner for the loss of the animal before it contracted the disease.

Hitch replied that the supposition was based upon the experience of the most enlightened experts.

McMillan—Then you propose to say to a man who owns a herd of cattle afflicted with the disease to go and sell it?

Hitch—Yes.

McMillan—Then you propose to indorse any man who owns a herd of cattle afflicted with pleuro pneumonia to give immediate notice to the department in order that it may be condemned and be destroyed.

Morgan of Mississippi opposed the bill on the ground that it was vain and illusive, and would amount to nothing. It did not reach the evil which it was intended to do, and was a mere myth. He agreed with the gentleman from New York Swinburn who had submitted the minority report, that the disease should be treated in the same manner as a disease among human beings and that there was no more reason for the destruction of diseased cattle than there was for the destruction of human beings when afflicted with smallpox or yellow fever.

Butterworth of Ohio asked whether pleuro pneumonia was a contagious disease.

Morgan replied that it was a communicable disease.

Butterworth suggested that if it could be communicated it did not matter much how it was formed.

Morgan said the some diseases were contagious were communicable and some infectious but that the bill took in the whole. He further criticised the bill in that it authorized the president on recommendation of the commissioner of agriculture to place a state in quarantine, which would virtually put it in the power of the commissioner to suspend the commerce of any state. Swinburn of New York the member of the committee who presented the minority report, had that report read as a part of his remarks.

OPPOSITION TO THE APPROPRIATION

In the report he says: "Both the original bill and the substitute offered by the chairman of the committee on agriculture propose to extend the powers of the commissioner of agriculture and extend them so that wherever in the opinion of the commission it is deemed advisable he may appraise and slaughter the diseased cattle and compensate the owners by the original bill for five fifths of their value, and by the substitute of the chairman of the committee on agriculture at three fourths of their value. The whole argument of the chief of the bureau of animal industry is an effort to convince the nation, and particularly congress to whom he appeals for a large appropriation that there is but one remedy and that is total extirpation of the diseased cattle by slaughter. Such a system is to be adopted he would recommend changing the name of the department from the bureau of animal industry to the bureau of butchery for the destruction of domestic animals of the United States, to be in charge of a corps of butcher boys who would be as well qualified for the position as the present head of the bureau seems to be competent for his. In his recommendation the chief recommends the very absurd proposition that a liberal indemnity should be paid the owners of cattle to report cases of sickness where small indemnity leads to the concealment of disease. This is a new feature in public affairs which requires a premium to be paid men to prevent violations of law. Aside from the legal question arising as a matter of equity it would be well to legislate in favor of the government to appropriate funds to pay farmers for the loss of their stock and crops by cyclones or any other unforeseen cause because such crops were the dependence of his family.

We are firm in the conviction that this disease termed pleuro pneumonia is blood poison originating among cattle in the stables and stock yards and we agree with the opinion of ex Commissioner of Agriculture Loring that it can be checked by quarantine in open well protected fields, and that until stringent laws are enforced to protect cattle in the stables and stock yards and in transportation and for protecting them with proper food and water the disease cannot be extirpated and the public protected from the diseased meats and poisonous milk of infected cows. We are of opinion that the disease is not increasing but rather decreasing, as in New York and Brooklyn where intelligent sanitary laws are enforced. Believing that the theory of inoculation has failed to produce the desired results and that slaughtering as a means to extirpate is cowardly and unjust we are opposed to the appropriation asked by the chief of the bureau of animal industry to be expended as he recommends in the report.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12 1887

LOGAN AND HENDRICKS

The memorial sermon pronounced over Logan last Sunday evening here contained the following sentence

No country had over a richer legacy in the lives of its great men recently deceased than have we Grant, Hancock, McClellan, Hendricks, and now Logan Pure men who, having set an example worthy of all praise and all imitation, have gone to their rest, monumented in the love of their countrymen.

The preacher evidently had forgotten, or had never known, the record of Hendricks during the great American conflict and subsequent to the war, or he would never have associated the names of Logan and Hendricks. If Logan was right Hendricks was eternally wrong, and vice versa, for they were not both right. Hendricks belonged during the war to the class of corroded and corrosive copperheads who called Lincoln "tyrant" and "baboon" who voted for Vallandigham in 1863, who called Fort Lafayette "Lincoln's bastile," who denounced the war as a failure as late as the day when Sherman had beaten in the gates of Atlanta with his battle-ax, who denounced the emancipation of the slaves as "Lincoln's last raid on constitutional government." Hendricks stood for the men who, after the war, opposed the great war amendments as 'unconstitutional usurpations," and who have always striven to make them null and void by violence and fraud Hendricks rubbed his hands when the flag wavered in war he was in full sympathy with those who tried to make Andersonville defy and defer the evil day of Appomattox. Every relentless Confederate, like Early or Toombs, every unconverted copperhead between the two oceans, wrote Hendricks's name high on his list of political saints, while every ardent Unionist hangs his picture in the "rogue's gallery" of the rebellion. Surely such a man cannot be associated in historical honor with Logan, since the very things for which Logan was conspicuous in doing are among the things which Hendricks derided and struggled to defeat. Of the extent of the celebrated "northwestern conspiracy" against the government that was fomented and organized by the copperhead faction, to which Hendricks belonged, the *Southern Bivouac* has recently published some valuable information. Jacob Thompson's papers expose the negotiations of that Confederate agent of incendiarism and piracy with Vallandigham for the support of the secret society of the "Sons of Liberty," of which the latter was the grand commander. The object of this order was the cessation of the war and the withdrawal of the Federal armies from Southern territory, and in execution of their scheme they discouraged enlistments fomented resistance to the draft, and hoped to establish a northwestern confederacy. There were about 300,000 Sons of Liberty, partially armed, and Vallandigham expected on his return to Ohio from his banishment within the lines of the Southern Confederacy, to be immediately rearrested, which he thought "would lead to a general uprising and retaliation by the Sons of Liberty for the many acts of oppression which its members had suffered." Thompson, through the adjutant-general of the order, subsequently arranged for the distribution of funds to arm and mobilize the county organizations, and it is clear that at one time the Union cause was in imminent danger from these armed "Sons of Liberty waiting an opportunity to start a backfire in the loyal states Their courage was not equal to their opportunity, but of the treasonous purpose of this armed organization there is not the slightest doubt. The scheme for the liberation of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago was part of their work, and to the existence of this conspiracy Hendricks, Joe McDonald, and Voorhees, of Indiana, were all privy Logan, in his "History of the Great Conspiracy," describes Hendricks as the most artful and able leader of the copperhead obstructionists to Lincoln's administration during the war, and as the leader of the Bourbon opposition to the great amendments abolishing slavery, and the whole work of reconstruction after the war So notorious was Hendricks as a copperhead that when he visited Camp Morton he was hooted out of camp by the soldiers and would have been mobbed if Gov Morton had not persuaded the troops to refrain from all violence The Indiana volunteers of 1861-65 probably knew when they hooted Hendricks out of camp that he was not, like Morton, a man busy holding up Lincoln's hands in the battle for the flag

THE BELFAST RIOTS

From early June until August last Belfast the second city of Ireland, was disgraced by terrible riots At their conclusion a commission of investigation was ordered, consisting of Mr Justice Day, of the English bench, Maj Gen Sir E G Bulwer Mr F La Poer Trench, Mr Richard Adams, and Mr Wallace McHardy, of Lanarkshire Justice Day represented the law, Gen. Bulwer the army and constabulary, Mr Trench the conservative party in Ireland, Mr Adams the popular party, and Mr McHardy the management of police according to British and in contradistinction to Irish ideas The town council was represented by counsel and solicitors, so were the Catholic committee and the loyalist defense committee and the Earl of Belmuskillen and the Orange institution and the ratepayers and the constabulary The evidence taken showed that the Protestant mob had no excuse for disorder The Protestants have the government of the city in their entire hands and the institutions of the country and exercise right industries The sole and exact motive of these murderous riots was to impress the British public with a dread of what Belfast would do if home rule were granted The riots were commenced by a body of Protestants marching down with sticks and stones upon some Catholic workmen driving them into horse throughout the town and drowning some of them in the water and drawing stones at the police

Of 600 men employed in the shipbuilding yards all owned Catholics, and of these 300 left, from fear of their lives at the work men The evidence showed that the Protestant magistrates connived at the acts of the Orange clergymen and of the lodges were established in a certain loyal hour the Would arm 100 Orangemen and with front The rioting, once commenced, proceeded to a frightful extreme Catholic houses were wrecked one merchant alone lost $2 000 by the destruction of his property The local magistrates were unable to stop the riots, and weakly removed the police from certain districts to conciliate the mob, and thus encouraged further and more outrageous violence. In the end the riots were not suppressed, but gradually wore themselves out. From the letter of the New York *Evening Post's* correspondent we condense the following summary of further facts elicited by this official investigation

Since the riots an Irish Protestant advocate of temperance arbitration and the brotherhood of man spoke glowingly on the way in which "seven boys of Belfast stuck up to their work" in assaulting a police barrack Things became worse and worse The ordinary police force of the city (select members of the royal Irish constabulary detailed for duty in Belfast by the inspector general in Dublin) proved insufficient and detachments of men from the country districts were drafted in besides large bodies of military The soldiers managed to maintain their popularity, but the fresh constabulars were from the first declared by the Protestants to be Catholics sent by "Morley to murder them The evidence revealed an extraordinary state of feeling between Catholic and Protestant in that city—almost absurd touchiness regarding the processions and emblems of the opposite party, separate doors arranged for Catholic and Protestant workers in some of the factories, the genuine belief of educated and respectable citizens that Mr Morley desired that they be shot down by the constabulary the manner in which "the whole respectable people of certain Protestan quarters sided with the mob against the police. Mr Reid inspector-general of constabulary in Ireland, expressed in evidence his conviction that "there was a regular set made by the Protestant party to drive the police bag and baggage out of Belfast."

The whole story sounds like a Southern election riot, where a "race conflict" means twenty-five dead "niggers" and a single white man with a broken head or a black eye. History has only repeated itself, and furnished further evidence that the most bitter, brutal, murderous and cruel bigot in all Ireland is an Irish Protestant, who is an "Orangeman." The wretched minority of Irish Catholics in Belfast were beaten, drowned, murdered, and their houses sacked, by the "Orange" mob in the spirit of cowardly outrage with which Southern mobs have murdered negroes and driven them into the new mps for refuge, or as mobs on this coast have beaten, murdered and hunted down helpless Chinamen The coward, the ferocious fool is the same creature in Belfast, Ireland, as he is in Copiah county, Miss., or at Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Seasons may roll, but the brute soul burns the same wherever it goes."

THE PARDON BUSINESS

Gov Stoneman of California has grossly abused his prerogative of pardon by letting loose upon his community a large number of the worst convicts in the state penitentiary But Stoneman is not the only gross offender Gov Forsker of Ohio pardoned Mrs. Victor who was convicted in 1867 of poisoning her brother to get his life insurance Gov Hayes commuted her sentence to life imprisonment. The governors of Oregon during recent years have not been conservative in the matter of pardons, nor have presidents of the United States. Recently President Cleveland pardoned Obey E Owens, paying teller of a bank in St Louis who stole $300,000 in 1882, and has been confined in an Illinois penitentiary Owens was a widower with four children, a man of good connections and high respectability, facts that have no business for a moment to weigh with an executive in considering an application for pardon. Yet President Cleveland only imitated the weakness of President Hayes who pardoned a most notorious New England swindler, convicted of gross frauds on the pension department, on the plea that the convict was sick and not likely to survive long if kept in confinement An executive has no more business to take into consideration, in the matter of a prayer for pardon and its abrogation of just punishment the sickness or forlorn situation of the convict, than he has to decline to issue a warrant to execute capital punishment upon a man who, before his appointed hour of execution has succeeded in painfully wounding his throat

One of the commonest crimes for which executive clemency is successfully invoked is for what ought to be an unpardonable offense, that of forgery Forgery is well described as "the fashionable crime of intelligent and educated men of previous good reputation" It cannot be committed except by persons of considerable education it is an act of cool deliberation—not the result of accident or passionate impulse. It takes time, pains and practice for any man to imitate with his pen the signature of another for the purpose of fraud, and it is therefore a crime for which no extenuating circumstances can be fairly urged The plea for executive clemency is successfully invoked by criminals generally is the suffering of innocent wife and children. The answer to this is that personal, domestic and social interests of the individual must be literally sacrificed to the higher interests of the state. This individual hardship must be endured if crime is to be punished at all The state ought not to enforce two different rules of justice It ought not to grant clemency to respectable and fairly educated criminals, who to fully realized the nature of their crimes when they deliberately committed them, and then turn a deaf ear to the ceaseless cry for release that comes from the cells of the poor, the friendless, and the ignorant, many of whom committed crimes for which they suffer because they lacked the full light of moral training and example in their miserable and illiterate youth

And yet presidents pardon counterfeiters and forgers, and governors pardon forgers and embezzlers The men who are guilty of what ought to be the most unpardonable offenses, are the men of education and large intelligence, members of leading churches, who lacked nothing of the light of ornate civilization and opulent Christianity If this very reason they deserve no clemency for this reason it is doubly dangerous to pardon such men, on the plea that they suffer so keenly under the severities of prison life The answer to this plea is that they cannot plead the unfavorable influences of birth, want of parental care, scholastic instruction and religious training they cannot plead the degrading drift and brutalizing tendencies of pauperism, which are the lot of children who are the rotten vegetable growth of dark cellars and the stunted shrubbery of the slums and because they cannot make this plea their sin is greater, and therefore their punishment should be more severe

The *Century's* biography of Lincoln contains an extract from a letter written by him December 17, 1840 soon after the election of President Harrison to John T Stuart, member of congress from the Springfield, Ill., district Mr Stuart and Mr Lincoln were entitled according to party usage to the patronage of the district. Mr Lincoln, however, privately advised Mr. Stuart that he was not in favor of removing postmasters for mere political differences He said

This all or of appointments to offices is very annoying more so to you than to me doubtless I am, as you know opposed to removals to make places for our friends Bearing this in mind I express my preferences in a few cases as follows

It is evident that Lincoln was a civil service reformer his views were those expressed by Jefferson and enforced by John Q uincy Adams When he became president Lincoln did not act upon the principles of the letter for the very good reason that under the tremendous stress of a gigantic war there was no time or opportunity to consider just one of civil service reform It forms were as urgent as laws are amid the clash of arms

King republican newspapers in all parts of the state which have been attacking so venomously the Hon Joseph Simon senator from Multnomah and chairman of the republican state central committee which have been denouncing him so wickedly as a traitor and demanding that he be deposed and cast out from all positions of honor and trust, will doubtless now be highly gratified to see that our worthy senator and chairman is still in his place as manager and they will begin to refrain their abuse and give him the meed of praise he deserves Now it is hoped they will see it as they pursue it hereafter, that neither the state nor the party can do without him

A Brooklyn council of Ministers recently admitted the Rev Benjamin Staunton of adultery, but the court promptly granted his wife a divorce on the same evidence, and the highest judicial authority in Rhode Island has convicted pastor Goodell of adultery, while a council of ministers, with all the evidence before them declared their faith in his purity unshaken The explanation is plain The secular courts follow common sense in their conduct, while church councils often try a brother in the high court of sensational sentimentalism

It misleads nobody, it is too transparent to be even amusing, to see Sigiin posing in the senate as a democrat, while he aids the looting republican ring Sigiin is known everywhere as one of the assistants upon the Mitchell Simon republican machine, which is "running things for all there is in them," and his loud professions of democracy are intended merely as a cloak or disguise to his conduct. But they disguise nothing Verily, Sigiin has his reward, and his antics deceive nobody

The last message of the retiring governor and the inaugural message of the coming one will be read to day at the capitol at half-past 10 The two will fill about fifteen columns of THE OREGONIAN, and it will take three or four hours to read them

In San Francisco in 1880 there were fifteen murders, and thirty-one last year, and yet Gov Stoneman, the last week of his term, pardoned six murderers, three burglars, a highway robber and a forger

The "Exposition Universelle de 'art Culinaire awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the President of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company

WALLA WALLA Jan 10 18

Hon Elijah Smith President—Sir Your freight rate on wheat from here to Portland a distance of 46 miles is $6 a ton 18 cents a bu hel a little less than 13 cents a ton or 00025 a bushel per mile Can your road afford to carry it for less?

By the 18th report of Joseph Nimmo Jr chief of the bureau of statistics treasury department it will be seen that the average freight charge of the leading railroads of the United States for 1885 the last year therein given is 1 cent and 3 4 a mill a ton per mile or considerable less than one half the charge made by your road on wheat. In *Bradstreet's* of April 1886 the average charge per ton per mile of all the railroads of the United States in 1885 is given at a fraction under 1¼ cents or about one half your charge on wheat Each ton was moved an average distance of over 110 miles Yours was moved more than twice that In these comparisons you should remember that the rates given as the charges of other roads represent an average on all classes of their freight while the rate given for your road is the wheat rate a low class rate on all roads a rate always much below the average freight rate For example your charge for first class freight is $34 a ton as against $6 on wheat

Look at the question Can your road afford to carry wheat for less than it now charges? In this light The last reduction of wheat rates made by the O R & N Co was in 1881 a reduction of $1 a ton on the St rate in and from 1882. By a table, compiled in 1885 of the wheat rates on Eastern roads up to and including 1884 I gather the following Four years back from 1884 namely in 1880, the average freight charge per bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by rail was 19 cents and mills or 00026 per mile about one fourth your charge four years ago But these Eastern roads didn't keep reductions even at that point while the rate (00026 a bushel per mile in 1880 the Eastern roads dropped to 00014½ a bushel per mile in 1884 Think of this! These comparisons, Mr President, have weight with us. When we remember that that which is highest usually falls farthest but that your road dropped only one seventh during a period of time in which other roads at least charging four times less than the O R & N Co, fell in their tariff in the neighborhood of one half the fact becomes the more apparent to us that your road can afford to carry our wheat for less than it now charges. You have a road whose business has been increasing yearly and whose rate of charges on wheat has decreased but 81 a ton in five years, while your rate now on wheat is twice as much as the average rate on all classes of freight charged by the other roads of the United States and is more than five times as high as the rate on railroads running between Chicago and New York Your rate has remained almost stationary while other roads having already a rate two thirds less than that of your road, have been reducing theirs annually Apply this to your case though you are carrying our wheat over a grade which is for the entire length of the road down hill being unsurpassed in the United States, for directness and advantage, and now say to you with all due respect The Oregon Railway & Navigation company should charge us a less freight rate It can afford to

As the transportation of wheat constitutes about one half of the entire traffic of your road it behooves you to consider whether it is for the well being of your road to continue charging rates that are afraid your company has forgotten that the prosperity of the people and the railroad is so linked that if the people suffer, soon will the road Permit me to impress upon you The New York railroad commissioners in their report for 1884 say "That railroad which regards its transportation opportunities as prey is digging the grave of its prosperity and inhibiting the new growth It is the modern policy of railroads to give low rates, the consequent growth more than maintains the revenue Georgia knows the charges of the railroads were reduced by a commission we find by the state report of 188

All predictions that the acts of the railroad commission of Georgia would injure the railroad interests of the country have failed An experience for three years has shown large increased revenues to the stockholders, higher prices for railroad shares, increased tendency to invest capital in our state and the railroad authorities and the people on better terms with each other than ever before during the period of the existence of In 1885 this commission said "The healthy financial condition of the railroads does not indicate that they have been injured by the reduction of tariffs by the railroad commissioners and their directions. I will cease these examples with the citation of but one more The president of your road in his second annual report said The saving effice by a reduction of rates both company and the interest of the producing community has already brought its legitimate reward A much larger acreage is cultivated throughout the wheat region tributary to our lines

Two more points Mr President permit me briefly to call your attention to (1) the Washington territory legislature of 1885-6 passed a bill regulating railroad freights and fares In the council the vote was to 5 against regulation In the house 19 to 1 in favor of regulation Had this bill passed, the wheat traffic over your road would have been diverted at Wallula to the North Pacific railroad as by shutting east over that line the wheat producer realizes about 6 cents a bushel more rate than he receives by shipping to Portland over your road, at Wallula The feeling in favor of regulation of freights by law has I believe increased since the last session of our legislature If the passage of such a bill by our next legislature appears probable to you it might be deemed advisable on your part to reduce your rates on all freight to endeavor to prevent such legislation by taking away the cause for it in voluntarily reducing Your wheat freight rates Will this not be far at hand when this community will have competing railroad outlets for the shipment of its freight? When that time comes will it be well to have to your road to have the good will of this people Would it not be of some value to your road to enter upon the era of competition with this people kindly disposed to the O R & N company rather than unkindly disposed to it? I read that it is believed in New York that as soon as the N P crosses the mountains it finishes the riverboat O R & N will hardly be worth operating to itself some years to come This appears somewhat overdrawn but if the O R & N Co goes into a fight with no friends at home, will it not be more than it now possesses it is likely that the New York prediction will be found not to be wide of the mark If you believe that our good or ill will is a factor of selling the commodity in question (wheat) it would be safe to postpone the time for making an effort to obtain our friendship by the only means in your power—the reduction of your freight rates on our wheat Very respectfully

W H REID

BULL RUN WATER

PORTLAND Jan 11

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In this morning's ORE GONIAN I noticed that the water committee have very wisely concluded to ask the legislature to grant as hortly to issue $500 000 more of bonds to bring Bull Run water I do not see how the city could honorably do otherwise The Portland Water company sold out under stress with the positive understanding that Bull Run was to be brought in With Bull Run water the stock was steadily depreciated and this is what made Holladay sell so low Because they had Without Bull Run we or their plant will remain a dead interest on twice what they sold it for Therefore they have been wrong I for one will be glad to see the project of bringing Bull Run and the city honorable failing for the committee to do it seems to me is to return the property of the Portland Water company to its owners Portland can't afford to set the example of jockeying the people Her good name is too valuable for that I prefer drinking the water now I never liked it as a water drink However, of the intentions of the committee may be they can't get rid of the appearance of hostile and illiberal methods in their transaction of the very question from the outset

Mr Reid claims that the Willamette water is pure and good For nine months in the year he is right The sewerage from the town stops the best water Portland answers to months, towards evening the water now and will not for years to come There are those this last fall be the bleeding Portland and Portland drills so that it lies up to the branches Every one will probably read the river know this to be true And the sewer in the city of Portland for months (sewage and all) was driven with 1 engine, working daily so that for three months in the year as far as the pumping works might just as well be located at Vancouver below the town as where they are The sewage flows sometimes above the floors is carried along the shore to the pumps and is pumped into our kitchens etc and we drink it It is to be hoped that the committee will not falter in this matter and thereby lose a golden opportunity to furnish Portland with an abundant supply of the purest and best water in the world Give us Bull Run even at present prices CONSUMER

SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION

PORT OR AN Morris Co N J March 1 1884

My business is that of shirtpressing nine drifts of Lan much exposed to smoke and gas About three years ago I began to have a bad cough with considerable indigestion and pains in my chest My physician told me I had symptoms of consumption By the advice of my father an old friend of mine Mr Ira Hall, I commenced using that valuable remedy By the time I had got through the second box I began to pass a very disagreeable matter per which began to improve very rapidly after this and grew stronger and better every day My cough is now well I sleep well at night and have no more indigestion

WILLIAM J SHARPLES

For Coughs and Colds

Try our *Pectoral Balsam* (copyrighted) the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S G Skidmore & Co druggists 151 First street.

NEW TO-DAY.

H B LILL MANUFACTURER OF JUNK Ladies Dressing fly the largest brass mask ing establishment in the United States for 25 and 50 cents Office

Instantaneous success! Crowded House!

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

M B GOLDSTEIN Lessee and Manager

The Boston Ideals Greatest Success and First Performance Here of

"OLIVETTE!"

THIS EVENING!

And During the Week.

Reserve Seats 25c extra at McKercher & Thompson's between 10 A M to 1 P M and 3 to 6 P M.

MEETING NOTICE

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. Regular business (Wednesday) evening A full attendance of the members is requested as the reports for the quarter will be read Members will please take notice and be governed accordingly By order of the N G

J H ALLEN Secretary

I. O. O. F.—A public installation of officers of the evening Good time follows Public installation Odd Fellows Hall this evening Friday 13th inst Good Templars Hall Wednesday 19th inst Public installation this evening By order of the committee of arrangements

JAMES CUMMINGS Sec

Bonnie Lodge (No 15) I. O. O. F. A special meeting of this lodge will be held Wednesday 12th inst at 7 30 P M for the installation of officers of the lodge By order of the N G

WM J SHIPLEY Rec Sec

Progress Lodge No 72 I. O. O. F. There will be a full and important meeting of this lodge Wednesday January 12th 1887 at 8 o'clock P M Every officer is requested to be present and all members are invited to be present By order of the N G

C W LOMLER Sec y

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At Victoria B C Jan 11 Allen B Francis eldest son of H Allen Francis and brother of Miss Bessie Francis

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FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT IN BRICK house with bath and all modern conveniences 1 block from Main st 10f

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IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE CREAM LIMBURger and Roquefort Cheese Nat Gem Oregon Pickled Pigs Feet Pickled Cabbage Pickled Tongues Sausages Fancy Dried Beef and Tripe 151 First st MRS M THOMAS

JOHN HAM MORTIMER WORK Architects Rooms 4 and 5 Ladd's block Residence from mantel conductor of building Rooms and mantel store and factory Yamhill between First and Second Office hours 8 to 12 M and 1 to 5 P M 1 y

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM THREE MILES from Forest Grove This tract is well improved has a small orchard of choice fruit and is in a high state of cultivation Will be sold cheap for cash or on easy terms Apply to or address HENRY L PITTOCK Portland Or

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY week or month Rates reasonable 151 First st

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 12 M Saturday January 15th 1887 for the erection of a two story frame building on the corner of Second and Jefferson sts Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned The right is reserved to reject any or all bids By order of the committee

H W CORBETT Chairman

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H W CORBETT Chairman

CREDITORS' SALE OF CLOTH.

We will at public sale on Saturday Nov 6 first street SATURDAY Jan 15 at 11 o'clock A M a number pieces of cloth etc

GILMAN & CO Auctioneers

CLEARANCE SALE REGARDLESS OF COST.

In order to close out our entire stock of Clothing Hats and Furnishing Goods we will sell for the next 30 days AT AND BELOW COST FOR CASH ONLY Call and see prices at

THE HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS 151 First st

FOR SALE.

The good will and fixtures of the best paying Dry Goods Store in the city of Portland store is worth cost of fixtures A very desirable location the lowest rent in the city This is a golden opportunity for any man or set of men who wish to create a pleasant profitable business Call or send for terms

W S BIRRELL & Co

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I will sell on the premises at Residence on Eighth St., bet Harrison and Hall on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12th, At 10 o'clock A. M.

One Rosewood Piano, 7 oct., one Set Parlor Furniture, Fine Brussels Carpets one Ash Sideboard, one Ash Extension Table.

—ALSO—

Two Ash Bedroom Sets Hair, Spring Wire and Excelsior Mattresses, Blankets Pillow Slips Bed spreads, Quilts Sheets, Fine Pillows, Blankets

ALSO

Crockery and Glassware, Plated Castors, Knives, Forks, etc

—ALSO—

Kitchen Range with Cooking Utensils complete

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

NEW MARKET THEATER.

Saturday, Jan 15th Matinee and Evening Performance

JOINT BENEFIT TENDERED TO

J. W. McCONNELL & F. M. PAGE

On which occasion

MISS LAURA BIGGAR

Will make her first appearance in Portland supported by a strong Comedy

J+A+C+K

FINE CAST, ELEGANT COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC

Reserved Seats for Sale at Frank's Drug Store

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE THE DUNIWAY PUB lishing company will be paid within ten days to the undersigned Having decided to go into business elsewhere all persons who are indebted to the company will receive statements of account within a few days and I earnestly hoped that all will settle before February 1st as after that date sale of collection will be added All bills against the company should be presented to me I can be communicated with at the News Reporter office for the present.

H R DUNIWAY Manager Duniway Pub Co. Portland January 10 1887 112

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AT ONCE ENERGETIC AGENTS to handle Ridge's Family History of the U S in all parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho men and ladies can make big wages need apply There is a good chance for the right man in this book J K GILL & CO 151 First Portland Oregon 1*2

WANTED—ONE PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST in each town on the coast to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electric Magnetic Belts used and recommended by the leading doctors of America and Europe Will cure all nervous weakness and other troubles when medicines fail mighty and matchless and marked four years superior to Pain Relief Agency and the Electric Magnetic Co Office in the elegant Stone Block First and Main sts Look box 93 Portland Or 13a-tf

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN Call at room 19 No 133½ First st 11 1w

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE MAN OF FAIR education Address Reporter Oregonian 11f

CLERK WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE CLERK for a cash grocery store well acquainted in the city must give the very best of references state wages last employed Address P O Box 93 11f

WANTED—MEN WOMEN BOYS GIRLS TO earn $10 per month at their own homes costly outfit samples and package of goods and full instructions for 10c to help to pay postage Address H C ROWE Fulton Mich 1 y

WANTED—LAUNDRY HELP—1 GOOD WASHer and 2 good ironers Address stating experience Box 879 City 97f

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO do general housework or by sisters work Apply at 151 First st 10 2

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE widow to do chamberwork or care of children good references Address C Y care Oregonian 10 3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON DO sires a situation to do general housework and cooking Inquire 149 Fourth st 10 2

YOUNG MAN (A MILLWRIGHT AND CARpenter) desires a situation where he can have steady employment for two months or more Address R B corner Yamhill and Taylor 10 1

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN TO work evenings any kind of office work can write a good hand and take ordinary dictation if required Address F K care Oregonian 9f

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work Apply at 1 West Park st cor Morrison

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work Inquire 341 Morrison st between 2nd 12 A M and 2 P M 10 3

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK TO go to Baker City references required Apply at 166 Eighth st mornings or by 11 2

WANTED—TWO MILLINERY APPRENTICES Apply promptly to Mooney Valentine & Goldsmith 151 and 153 Front street 7 1f

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY MAN and wife for light housekeeping Address G care Oregonian 14 1f

WANTED—A GOOD BUGGY OR CART, cheap for cash Address Low care Oregonian

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH SPANISH AND BOOKKEEPING lessons by H F TYSON Labbe Building rooms 24 and 25 143f

EDGAR I EATON METAPHYSICIAN OF the Nineteenth Century Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 Chronic diseases a specialty 161m

PRIVATE LESSONS IN MUSIC AND ALL THE English branches by a competent teacher Apply at 166 Eighth st 10 3

MRS E DePRANG, METAPHYSICIAN CONtinues the work begun by Mrs J Anderson Root at 250 Washington st Class for instruction in English branches and Music Hours 9 A M to 12 M and 2 to 5 P M daily and on Sundays from 12 20 to 5 P M 101m

CARLOAD FINE LEMONS JUST RECEIVED Limes, Oranges Dates, Cal and Smyrna Figs, Nuts of all kinds always on hand My candies are for sale only at my store on First and A STONE 1-9

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T

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
S. L. N. GILMAN. C. E. WORTHINGTON.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 43 First st., bet. First and Ankeny,
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc., every day—Tuesday & Friday at 10 o'clock.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
We will sell at our salesroom, No. 43 First,
ON FRIDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
A Full Line of Household Furniture, Carpets, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No. 12 Washington St.
Established 20 Years.
A. Rober[illegible]
—THE—
Leading Clothier
MERCHANT TAILOR AND HATTER.
First and Alder, Portland.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO
PURCHASE A HOUSE & LOT
WORTH $1000—FOR $150!
150 Lots, 50x100 feet in size, ranging in value from $150 to $300, to be sold as a whole for uniform price of $150 for each 50x100 lot, on monthly installments of $10.
No interest charged on deferred payments.
On two of these lots are houses and improvements, worth $1000 and $800 respectively, of which will go for the price asked for one lot.
This property is in the thriving town of Sherwood, situated on the Willamette River, 12 miles from Portland, has good, rapid and safe communication, by a steamboat built expressly for the purpose, lands passengers on the river front. The business center of Portland. There are already over 200 families living in Sellwood. 2 large manufacture factories running to their fullest capacity, 1 sawmill, 3 stores, 1 hotel, good school, churches and other evidences of prosperity and permanent improvement. The fare by steamer for those living in Sellwood, is only 5 cents each way, or from Portland, which makes traveling as cheap and less tiresome than by street cars.
A good and sufficient bond for a deed will be given upon payment of first installment of $150.
A Division of the property will take place when the lots are all sold, and will be made in such a manner as shall be decided upon by a majority of the purchasers, and a warranty deed will be given for each lot after the division and payment of last installment is made. As soon as possible, the purchasers finally decide to improve may know the exact location of their property.
Persons at a distance desiring to avail themselves of this unparalleled offer can send the first installment by registered letter, money order or express at my risk, and a bond will be immediately forwarded.
☞ Send for Maps showing location of the property. Address all communications to
P. C. GOODIN,
100 Front Street, Portland, Or.
PARAISO HOT SPRINGS
Monterey Co., Cal.
J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.
Specific for all Rheumatic and Malarial Affections. Kidney and Liver Diseases, Blood Poisoning, and Paralysis and Asthma.
Finest Climate in the World
Take Southern Pacific Cars, 8 30 A. M.—Arrive at Springs at 3 50 P. M.
REFERENCES
PORTLAND—S G Reed Esq, J S. Raleigh Esq, Brown & McCabe.
TACOMA—Gen J W Sprague, Esq, Gen I W Goodwin.
Narrow-Gauge Railw
AND
STEAMER TO SALEM.
Regular passenger trains for Salem via P & W R R leave Railroad Wharf foot of Jefferson st
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY
At 8 30 A M for the Capital, returning from Salem
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY
At 9 A M, connecting at Dallas with P M connecting at Airlie with Yaquina & Gauge system at Detroit for Newport.
Round Trip, $2 from Portland
Good to return for a month for four days.
Single Trip, $1.50
Tickets obtained at the Jefferson street office.
Portland Directory
Incorporated August 17, 1886.
Highest Price Paid for Gold, Silver and Lead Ores and Sulphurets
ORES SAMPLED AND ASSAYED
Returns based upon New York quotations day of settlement.
In order to promote the development of Ores, Supplies, we will make No Charges for Sampling and Assaying Sample Lots of Ore not less than 100 pounds in weight, upon which freight has been prepaid to works.
Address J. M. ARTHUR, Sec.
PORTLAND, OR.
THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE
Established 1873
G. H. THIEL, Proprietor
OFFICES:
PORTLAND, OR. Room 1, third floor, Ockley Building.
ST. LOUIS, Cor. Fifth and Olive streets.
NEW YORK, Second and Nassau sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, German American Bk. Building.
DENVER, Tabor Block.
GENERAL DETECTIVE BUSINESS
Transacted for Corporations & Individuals.
M. C. SULLIVAN,
Manager Portland Office.
NEEDHAM'S RED CLOVER
Blood, Liver and Kidney Remedy, prepared from the Blossoms of the RED CLOVER, BALM OF GILEAD, etc., in pure state of the Solution. Never strikes in, but expels all of the Poisons, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Complaints, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Low State of the System, or Torpid Liver. It is a sure Cure for Consumption, when taken in the early stages of the disease. It is the best remedy ever known for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest, Lungs and Side, and all Pulmonary Complaints. It is the best Blood Purifier known. It is the best Liver Regulator ever discovered. It is the best Kidney Remedy ever used. It is the best Female Regulator ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Nervousness ever prepared. It is the best Remedy for Sleeplessness ever used. It is the best Remedy for Dullness ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Loss of Appetite ever used. It is the best Remedy for Impure Blood ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Malaria, Chills and Fever ever used. It is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Sick Headache ever used. It is the best Remedy for Constipation ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Dizziness ever used. It is the best Remedy for Sleeplessness ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Dullness ever used. It is the best Remedy for Loss of Appetite ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Impure Blood ever used. It is the best Remedy for Malaria, Chills and Fever ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia ever used. It is the best Remedy for Sick Headache ever taken. It is the best Remedy for Constipation ever used. It is the best Remedy for Dizziness ever taken

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Concluded on Fourth page.)

the appointive power and placing it in the hands of a committee was a dead lick at the president of the senate. We might as well go back to the good old way and to the democrats.

REMARKS BY WAGER.

Wager, of Umatilla, said Siglin alluded to the appointment of committees by the president of the senate as the good old way, but he gave no reason why it was the good way. We were not without precedents in having committees appointed. The United States senate had adopted such a resolution. He denied, on his part, as assumed by the senator from Coos, that there was any mark of disrespect meant to the president by voting for such a resolution, by himself or any other member, democrat or republican. Five or seven members, consulting together, could do better than the president. Miller of Josephine said he rose for information. It seemed strange that a gentleman should rise on this floor and say there was any other purpose to the resolution than the general interest of the state. If it was a good resolution for the control of one body, it was a good one for the control of the other. He referred to the resolution of Monday and called attention to the fact that the name of President Carson was not on the resolution. How did it emanate and of whom was it composed? Were the members of all sections of the state consulted? His section of the state had not been. It seemed to him it was an insult to the president. If it was their desire that the republican and democratic members should select this committee, why did not the minority yesterday vote down this resolution and smother this? He believed that it was nothing but an insult.

SIMON DEEPLY PAINED.

Simon said he regretted that the discussion had assumed the shape that it had. He would prefer that they should consider it more calmly. He did not think the resolution meant disrespect, but it would appear that way, and that impression would go about the state. He thought there would be no harm in adopting Wash's resolution. In many states it was the practice for the president to appoint standing committees; in other states the lieutenant-governor. He thought the president should appoint the committees. He thought it would be a disgrace to this state that it should go abroad that the senate had not confidence enough in its president to allow him to appoint its committees. He had no feeling in the matter, but thought they should go back to the good old days. The senators should think the matter over.

Weatherford, of Linn, had no feeling in the matter, but he knew the republicans two years ago took the power out of the hands of the presiding officer and gave it to a committee, and he never heard the integrity of President Waldo or President McConnell questioned throughout the state. The committee was appointed so that they could consult together and make good selections. The committee shape the legislature takes to-day. Where is the member who would consent to leave the appointment of standing committees to any one senator? The minority should ask representation on certain committees, and on the majority. He was not trying to make any political capital. Weatherford moved that the resolution be amended; that instead of the president appointing, it read "a committee composed of Carson, Cartwright, Hare, Wager and Coleman," who represented every section in the state.

Stanley moved to amend that Siglin, of Coos, and Miller, of Josephine, be placed on the committee.

Weatherford said he would accept the amendment if Lee were placed on the committee.

Lee said he did not wish to act.

Weatherford suggested Looney, then, instead.

The resolution with the amendments added was then put.

Hare then took the floor and referred to Senator Miller's remarks as to the action of yesterday. He said there had been no chance even to debate on the question, which was improvised upon them. There was no law, nor never was, that gave the president power to appoint standing or other committees, and while he had no feeling in the matter one way or the other, he had intended after the discussion was over, to make a motion to lay on the table, and let members get together and talk over the matter. He believed the democratic members should name their committee, and the republicans theirs. He would suggest that the matter go over until 3 o'clock.

Watts, of Yamhill, said everybody said there was no feeling in the matter, but he knew there was. He thought Senator Hare had made a valuable suggestion, and as he wanted to do the best he knew how for the best interests of the state, he would move that the resolution lay over until 3 o'clock. Hare seconded the motion, which carried without a dissenting voice.

OTHER MATTERS.

H. J. R. No. 7, for a committee of two of each house to adopt joint rules for the government of both houses was concurred in.

On motion of Hare, President Carson and Senator Weatherford were appointed as the committee on the part of the senate.

Gray, of Clatsop, introduced H. J. R. No. 7, as follows:

Resolved, By the senate, the house concurring, that a committee of five from the senate, and ten from the house be appointed, to comprise the Columbia Improvement committee, to proceed to The Dalles, and in connection with the United States engineers, examine and report as to the improvements at the locks of The Dalles, the improvements at the mouth of the Columbia, and the Columbia at the mouth of the Willamette, etc; ordered printed.

Gray also introduced S. J. R. No. 8, for a joint committee to examine into the fish industries, and provide ways and means for propagation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 2:45.

A resolution by Gray instructing the sergeant-at-arms to furnish the clerks for each committee, and each senator, $5 worth of postage stamps and $1 worth of newspaper wrappers was carried.

On motion of Watts, S. R. No. 8 as to the appointment of a committee of seven to appoint standing committees was made a special order of business for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On motion of Simon it was provided that in future 250 copies of each bill be printed.

Cauthorn suggested that were a suspension of rules was asked for a bill to be read the first time by title, the senator introducing it should first state the nature of it. A motion to this effect was carried.

BILLS, FIRST READING.

No. 1, by Weatherford—To regulate foreign corporations doing business in this state, and to describe the powers and duties of said corporations. It provides that foreign corporations must abide by our state laws, and not bring suits in the United States courts instead of the state courts.

No. 2, by Veatch—To regulate the amount of attorneys' fees on written contracts and collections.

No. 3, by Veatch—An act to incorporate the town of Cottage Grove.

No. 4, by Irvine—To reduce legal interest to 6 and 8 per cent, 8 per cent to be allowed by contract, and to repeal existing laws in conflict therewith.

No. 5, by Stanley—To regulate the practice of medicine. The bill provides for a state board of medical examiners.

No. 6, by Hare—Amending section 347, title 4, chapter 1, of the miscellaneous laws, to-wit: "No action may be maintained against any of the counties in this state, except on a written contract made by such county corporation, and not otherwise, and no action may be maintained against other corporations. The idea of the amendment is that if a person be damaged by falling through a county bridge in bad repair or be otherwise injured through public negligence, he shall have to retain any claim for damages with the county commissioners and not in the courts.

No. 7, by Dawson—To prevent bulls from running at large.

No. 8, by Chamberlin—To create a state board of charities. This bill is identical with that introduced in the house by McLean.

No. 9, by Wager—To regulate the foreclosure of mortgages and the collection of taxes thereon. The bill provides that the mortgagee shall be responsible for the taxes until the taxes are delinquent, when the mortgagor shall be notified, and if the mortgagor pay, the taxes so paid shall be considered a partial payment of his debt to the mortgagee, whether indorsed on the mortgage or not; and should the notice fail into the hands of innocent purchasers such payment of taxes by the mortgagor shall still be held to be part payment of the indebtedness. It also provides that all agreements of mortgagors to pay taxes shall be null and void, and no suit to foreclose a mortgage in any court in this state shall be maintained until the taxes shall have been paid.

No. 10, by Lee—Reimbursing Douglas, Polk, Washington, Yamhill, Clackamas, Umatilla and Linn counties for delinquent taxes for 1883 and 1884, assessed on mortgages, which taxes were paid into the state treasury and not collected by the counties.

No. 11, by Lee—Reducing the fees of the clerk of the supreme court.

No. 12, by Lee—Providing for the purchase of land near Salem and for the erection of a brick building for deaf mutes, at a cost not to exceed $30,000.

No. 14, by Barin—To provide for the collection of road taxes and the election of road supervisors.

No. 15, by Simon—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Willamette river from Portland to East Portland. This is the railroad bridge petitioned for. The petition of 1124 citizens who petitioned for the bridge was introduced.

No. 16, by Cartwright—To amend the Prineville charter.

No. 17, by Shupe—Provides for health officers at Gardiner and Coos Bay.

No. 18, by Irvine—Declaring the ocean beach of the state a public highway, so that persons cannot fence it up to prevent the use of it for a public highway.

No. 19, by Irvine—to simplify practice in justices courts.

No. 20, by Barin—To prevent frauds in procuring certificates of registration of cattle, and to punish any person giving a false certificate of the pedigree of any horse, cow, swine, sheep, on penalty of a fine of $5'0 or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

No. 21, by Chandler—Making it unlawful for any person to sell any minor under 18 years of age cigars, tobacco, cigarettes or firearms.

HOUSE.

Met at 10. Prayer by Rev. Chambers, of Salem.

Faulson, of Washington county, introduced a memorial to congress stating that the election of United States senators by legislatures is "the cause of much contention and strife, and even corruption," and praying a change in the law, making senators elective like other officers of the state. The memorial was referred to the judiciary committee to be appointed.

A motion to admit all members of former legislatures to the floor of the house was amended on motion of Goodsell to include ex-governors. It was again amended, on motion of Bilyeu to include their daughters, and thus amended, passed.

McLean, of Klamath and Lake, introduced a resolution reciting that when Klamath Indian reservation was set aside in 1869, no account was taken of the odd numbered sections and of swamp lands belonging to the state. The resolution prays congress to have the reservation surveyed with the idea of setting aside the lands properly belonging to the state, some sixty sections or more, to be sold at some future time for the benefit of the state; ordered printed.

Resolutions authorizing the purchase of $3 worth of postage stamps, and that four newspapers be supplied to each member were passed.

Miller, Simmons and Lafollett were appointed a committee on behalf of the house to co-operate with a senate committee to examine the books of the state treasurer's office.

BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

No. 1, by Faulson—Lists and provides for the appointment of an unpaid and bipartisan board to examine into the workings of the various charitable and reformatory institutions of the state. It is designed to secure a systematic and efficient supervision of all such institutions, and promote economy and efficiency on the part of those in charge. The main features were published in the address of Rev. Dr. Hill, of Salem, last March, and the present bill was submmitted for criticism to the National Conference of Charities, at St. Paul, last July. It provides that the governor shall appoint a board of seven persons who are given the necessary authority of inspection. It gives no executive power. Its functions are supervisory only. The term of office is six years. Reports are to be made to the legislature through the governor, and all matters relating to crime, pauperism and kindred evils are to receive attention; ordered printed.

No. 2, by Goodsell—To authorize county courts to build armories in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.

No. 3, by McCully—Creating the county of Wallowa.

No. 4, by Bilyeu—To authorize a special tax of one-fifth of one mill for the support of the State University at Eugene.

No. 5, by Noyer—To amend the road laws by making each voting precinct a road district, to elect supervisors by the people, and to levy a money tax.

Recess at 12.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling resolutions were passed providing for joint committees from the house and senate to examine into the management of the office of state treasurer, the office of secretary of state and of the board of land commissioners, and the insane asylums; also to make rules for the session and to sit as a special committee to consider matters of assessment and taxation.

However, the speaker postponed filling these committees until to-morrow. J. M. Adair was appointed reading clerk.

The house then proceeded with first reading of bills as follows:

No. 6, by Hale—Altering the school age by giving male citizens 21 years of age the right to vote at school meetings, whether or not they are tax payers, on all questions excepting the levying of a special tax.

A REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

No. 7, by Mitchell—This is a reapportionment bill, made on the basis of population as shown by the last June election and assumed to be 215,418. It divides the state into senatorial and representative districts, on the basis of 8114 population for the former and 4057 for the latter. It provides for representation as follows:

Senators—Coos and Curry counties 1, Benton 1, Polk 1, Yamhill 1, Washington 1, Clatsop 1, Columbia and Tillamook 1, Multnomah 5, Clackamas 1, Marion 2, Linn 2, Lane 1, Douglas 1, Josephine 1, Jackson 1, Klamath and Lake 1, Crook 1, Gilliam 1, Wasco 1, Umatilla 1, Morrow 1, Union 1, Baker 1 and Grant 1.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

No. 8, by Daly—Providing for the maintenance of the state normal school at Monmouth and calling for an appropriation of $4800 per annum for that purpose.

No. 9, by Munger—Authorizing the O. R. & N. Co. to build a bridge at Portland.

No. 10, by Benjamin—Fixing the salary of the supreme judges at $3000 per annum.

No. 11, by McLean—Reducing the minimum price of state lands from $2 to $1 25.

No. 12, by Bowditch—Fixing the time for holding the sessions of the circuit court in the various counties of the first judicial district as follows: Josephine county, first Monday in January and second Monday in July; in Jackson county, first Monday in April, September and December; in Klamath county, the second Monday in June and the first Monday in November; in Lake county, the third Monday in May and the second Monday in October. The bill was drawn up by the present circuit judge of the district.

No. 13, by Daly—Requiring all foreign corporations doing business in the state to pay an annual tax of $750. This is intended to apply especially to insurance companies, lending companies, etc.

No. 14, by Wilcox—Fixing the time for holding the sessions of the state circuit court in the seventh judicial district as follows: In Wasco county, the second Monday in February, the second Monday in June and the second Monday in November. In Morrow county, the second Monday in March and the first Monday in September. In Gilliam county, the first Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September. In Cook county, the first Monday in May and the third Monday in October.

No. 15, by Noyer—Providing an appropriation of $6750 for the relief of Klamath county, that county having expended a large sum for a free bridge across Link river, said bridge being on a general road and in the nature of a general rather than a county improvement.

No. 16, by Noyer—Requiring foreign corporations doing business in the state to pay an annual tax of $750. This bill is almost precisely similar to bill No. 13, by Daly.

No. 17, by Biggs—To extend the capitol grounds by the purchase of the block immediately east of the capitol at Salem, and appropriating $5000 for that purpose.

No. 18, by Laughlin—An enabling act to relocate the county seat of Yamhill county. It provides for a special election on the first Monday in June next.

No. 19, by Roberts—To incorporate the town of Myrtle Point.

No. 20, by Wager—Fixing the pay of the supreme judges at $3600 per annum.

No. 21, by Culver—Making it the duty of the road supervisors to destroy noxious weeds of various kinds, and providing for the payment for such services.

No. 22, by Goodsell—To incorporate the city of Albina.

No. 23, by Daly—This bill provides for the purchase by the state of text books for the public schools, to be sold to students at cost. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the purchase of books.

No. 24, by Daly—Repealing the act creating the state board of immigration and appropriating money for its maintenance.

No. 25, by Roberts—Authorizing the Coos County Transportation company to make locks and tide gates in Beaver slough, Coos county, for the benefit of navigation.

No. 26, by Gay—To incorporate the town of Heppner.

No. 27, by Goodsell—Fixing the pay of the assessor of Multnomah county at $3500 per year. The bill also authorizes the county court to pay Geo. Harrell, the present assessor, the sum of $938 by way of relief for sums paid out for assistance.

At 5:30 the house adjourned for the day.

THE FIRE RECORD.

DYNAMITE FACTORY DESTROYED.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 11.—A dynamite factory at Plattsburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and an explosion at 1 o'clock this morning. The shock was felt here, twenty miles distant. Doors and windows were rattled as if by a heavy shock of earthquake, and many hundred people ran into the street. Private dispatches state that fire caught in the engine room, and the workmen left when they were unable to extinguish the flames. No lives were lost. The main factory was destroyed, but the storehouse near by, with a large amount of dynamite in it, escaped.

PROF. BELL'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the upper story of the handsome house owned by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, in this city, causing a loss of $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The library, containing about 5000 volumes, principally of a scientific character, was almost totally destroyed.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

CARLISLE KY., Jan. 11.—Fire started this morning in the dwelling house of Dr. W. H. Gensilinger. When the walls fell Dr. Gensilinger and Miss Craig were caught in the debris. They were extricated, but are fatally injured. Total loss, $50,000.

OPERA HOUSE AND HOTEL BURNED.

SUNCOOK, N. H., Jan. 11.—The Suncook opera house and hotel burned here this morning, and a large amount of other valuable property is in danger. Help from Manchester has been asked.

BATAVIA, N. Y., THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Seven large buildings burned here this morning, and at one time the entire city seemed threatened with destruction. Insurance small.

POLITICAL.

THE TEXAS SENATORSHIP.

AUSTIN, TEX., Jan. 11.—An informal Reagan caucus was held last night. Eighty-six is claimed, there were thirty members present, and that ten or twelve who are known to prefer Reagan did not attend. Those who participated claim that Reagan will receive at least forty votes on the first ballot. His more enthusiastic friends say he will lead on the first ballot, but one of his most judicious followers is convinced that Maxey would start with a plurality. The legislature will organize at noon to-day.

A SUFFERER FROM RAILROADS.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—To-day the Colorado legislature passed a memorial unanimously instructing the United States senator from this state and requesting the representatives to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the passage of the interstate commerce bill.

COLORADO'S DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Hon. Alva Adams, the new democratic governor, was inaugurated this afternoon in the presence of both houses of the general assembly and four thousand people. A reception and inaugural ball took place to-night at the Tabor grand opera house.

NO MORE COOLIE LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is understood that the negotiations with the Chinese government, to which allusion was made in the president's message, for such modification of the existing treaties as will entirely prevent the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into this country, have just been brought to a successful termination, and that in a few days an agreed treaty covering this point will be submitted to the senate for the ratification of that body. The state department and the Chinese embassy are much gratified at the satisfactory conclusion reached.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The military committee has reported favorably the senate bills for the establishment of military posts at Denver and Chicago.

DEATH OF HARVARD'S OLDEST GRADUATE.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 11.—Dr. Wm. Parry, the oldest person in Exeter and oldest graduate of Harvard college, died this morning, aged 98 years. He was the sole survivor of the passengers on Fulton's first steamboat ride down the Hudson river, seventy-nine years ago. He was a member of the class of 1811 in Harvard.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., agents.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

Overland receipts include car furniture, 265 rls barbed wire, 900 cs coal oil, 25 tubs butter, 3 cses bacon, 25 cs can fish, 100 cs candles, 131 bxs soap, 1 cs 65 sks seed, 5 cs candy, 6 cs smoked fish, 25 cs hats, 2 cs 1 bl dry goods, 4 cs corsets, 12 bls 48 cs c. p. goods, 75 bls 10 cs comforts, 5 bdls enam oil cloth, 2 cs gloves, 3 cs und rwear, 16 cs hosiery, 147 cs scythes, 5 organs, 2 pianos, 1 cs cigars, 106 bxs tobacco, 2 safes, 1 csk china, 179 bdls 7 bxs chair stock, 35 cs tanterns, 2 bbls 5 cs lamps, 68 bdls wall paper.

During 1886 Puget sound shipped foreign and to Atlantic ports 166 cargoes lumber, valued at $1,492,470. The coal and lumber trade for the year required 682 vesse'ls of 518,576 tons register. Of these 87 were foreign vessels. To coastwise ports 284 cargoes lumber were sent in American vessels, and 212 cargoes coal. The foreign lumber trade for 1886 increased 85 cargoes, valued at $424,740, over 1885. There was a small decrease in the coastwise lumber trade, which was more than made up by an increase in the coal trade.

Calvo Brothers, Callao merchants, circular, dated December 4, contains the following: Nitrate—Rates have fallen off to £1 5s orders U. K., 21 10s continent, for handy iron vessels, and even this is a nominal quotation in view of the fact that the market continues to show a declining tendency. For the United States £1 3s 9d orders is quoted for handy first class wooden vessels, but with very limited inquiry. Wheat—The partial failure of the crop in some sections of Chile will retard shipments. At present there is no demand for tonnage nor quotation for the business. Guano—Shipments continue indefinitely postponed.

A San Francisco report for last week says: The past week has been a quiet one in most lines of merchandise, but there have been some exceptions, notably spices, which show a marked improvement in nearly all descriptions. Sago and tapioca have advanced to 4½c; mace is now quoted at 85@90c; cloves at 27½c, nutmegs at 87½@90c, and pepper 16½c for Lampung, 17½c for Singapore and 21@22c for white. Quicksilver imprpved in London during the week and receivers here now ask $38 50@39 per flask. The latest London quotation is £7 7s 6d per flask. The coffee market continues very strong with an upward tendency. Latest sales of Salvador from first hands are at 14½c per pound, but there are now no sellers at this price. The condition of the New York market, which is the basis of quotations for our cargo R o, imparts a confident feeling to holders of coffee in this market. The movement for local account is small, owing to the condition of trade, but there is a good inquiry from the East for desirable shipping descriptions of Central American coffee. Jobbers continue to quote same as last week, and in some instances these quotations are below the prices of importers. The market is in the hands of sellers, and no concessions are made to effect sales. On December 31 the California refinery issued a new list on refined sugar, showing a reduction of ⅛c per pound on all white grades, and ⅛c on Extra C and Golden C. The American refinery has made no change public, and if any rebate is made from last week's list, it is on a *sub rosa* basis. Jobbers who handle the latter claim to be selling at the list for cash, while those who handle the California refinery product are selling at ⅛c per pound above the list of that refinery. The Standard refinery granulated is reduced ⅛c, to correspond with the reduction of the California already mentioned. Trade in sugar is very quiet, both for local account and for shipment overland. Meantime competition between the refiners is sharp, without any outward expression on the part of either company. The market is now fairly well supplied with raw sugar, and both refineries are at work. Island rice is quoted at 4¾@4¾c; mixed China in comparatively small supply and held steadily at $1 35@4 40 per double mat.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 220 ctls wheat, 510 bbls flour, 201 ctls millstuff, 73 sks potatoes, 80 lbs hides, 10 cs butter, 26 cs eggs, 381 bxs fruit, 47 pkgs dried do, 7460 lbs hops, 109 sheep, 40 cattle. Also from the eastern section 73,100 ctls wheat, 572 bbls flour, 100 lbs hides, 56 cattle.

IMPORTS—From San Francisco per str Oregon included: 300 hf 445 bbls 46 bxs 400 sks sugar, 3 bbls 25 cs 50 sks coffee, 74 cs syrup, 150 sks, 2365 mats rice, 480 sks salt, 131 pkgs tea, 120 sks beans, 4 kegs pickles, 100 cs canned goods, 10 cs chocolate, 12 cs crackers, 2 cs spice, 30 cs yeast, 100 cs germen, 30 cs polish, 68 cs baking powder, 15 cs extract, 27 cs paste, 51 cs peas, 165 tins matches, 357 bxs soap, 14 cs candy, 43 sks nuts, 23 tcs lard, 305 cs dried fruit, 12 sks seed, 234 bxs raisins, 10 cs figs, 20 cs oranges, 4 pkgs vegetables, 113 cs fruit, 10 cs honey, 17 cs cheese, 45 cs 16 hf 2 bbls butter, 10 cs hats, 133 cs boots and shoes, 800 kegs lard, 10 kegs shoes, 50 pkgs tin, 5 bbls pitch, 93 bxs glass, 60 cs wire, 720 pkgs iron, 277 bags shot, 300 kegs nails, 26 cs rope, 1 cs 1 bl tobacco, 70 cs cigars, $965 treasure. Also for Astoria: 11 kegs syrup, 9 cs coffee, 11 pkgs tea, 20 sks salt, 117 cs can goods, 5 cs sauce, 20 cs candles, 10 bls meal, 6 cs baking powder, 35 cs spice, 10 tins matches, 7 cs candy, 4 cs butter, 100 sks malt, 1 tc lard, 1 cs hats, 24 cs boots and shoes, 25 sks bark, 75 bls twine, 80 cs dried fruit, 14 hf bbls sugar.

WHEAT—Foreign markets again lower, Chicago and New York easier. Our own market cannot be said to show change. For fair sized lots of valley $1 40 is named as entirely possible, although there are few sellers at this. Buyers are not pressing the market as present advises are. Receipts light. Arrivals of Walla Walla indicate recent new business in that section.

FLOUR—Steady at full prices. Demands are good.

OATS—Light movement and market fair. California reports light stocks.

EGGS—Steady at 22½c. Receipts only about equal to demands.

POULTRY—Chickens firm at full prices; other quiet to dull.

BASKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Governments dull and steady. Stocks were dull and featureless, accompanied by light fluctuations. The majority of the active list was lower this evening, and Northwestern & Omaha, which were the greatest sufferers in the afternoon, declined one each down 1 per cent. Other changes are for fractions only.

The *Mail and Express* says: The pending meeting of the shareholders of the Sutro tunnel to be held to-morrow has not only had the effect of depressing these shares 12 cents below Saturday prices but has checked speculations in all other mining shares. Fewer transactions were recorded this morning than for a fortnight. Sutro of course, absorbing attention, 20,000 shares changing hands in the first hour. Following are the closing prices bid: Alice $1 30, Bulwer $1 30, Belle $3, Caledonia, $1 17, Crown Point, $1 20, Eureka, $3 50, Horn Silver $1 70, Hale & Norcross $3, Iron Silver $2 75, Mono $3, Standard $1, Silver King $5 75, Sutro Tunnel 22c, Union Consolidated $4 30.

Petroleum opened firm on cables, principally at the last hour when it touched 72½c, then reacted sharply to 71¾c and closed at 71¾c. Sales 2,151,000 Barrels.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money on call, easy, 4@6, closing 6. Prime paper, 6@7. Sterling exchange, active; firm; $4 82¾@for 60-day bills; $4 86 for demand.

BONDS.

3s.....100	4½s (coupon).....110¾
4s (coupon).....127¾	Pacific 6s.....125½

STOCKS.

American Express...107	N. Y. Central.....138
Canadian Pacific...67¼	Oregon Navigation..109¾
Canada Southern...81¾	Transcontinental...29¾
Central Pacific.....42½	Improvement.....43¾
Ida Grande.....27¾	Pacific Mail.....49
Erie.....34	Texas Pacific.....21¾
Kansas & Texas...21¾	Union Pacific.....109¾
Northern Pacific...27¾	U. S. Express.....62
N. P. Preferred.....59¾	Fargo Express.....112
Northwestern.....112¾	Western Union.....72¾

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The market was weak at the opening and everything on the list shows a decline. Consolidated California lost $1 50, Best & Belcher 75c, Ophir $1, Gould & Curry 50c, Yellow Jacket 25c, Chollar $2 75, Hale & Norcross $2 37½, Utah $1, Potosi $1 25. On the afternoon call the feeling was better and most stocks fractionally higher. Traders, however, are not keen. Consolidated Virginia losing 25c. Best & Belcher 25c and Ophir 75c. Hale & Norcross gained $2 37½. Yellow Jacket $1, Potosi 75c, Chollar 75c, Bullion 40c. Assessments: Navada, 50c; Belcher 50.

Con. Cal. & Va.....20 75	Ophir.....10 87
Best & Belcher.....9 75	Chollar.....11 00
Sierra Nevada.....6 50	Savage.....8 00
Hale & Norcross...9 50	Potosi.....9 00
Yellow Jacket.....7 50	Utah.....6 00
Gould & Curry.....5 62	Union.....5 12
N. O. Ide.....3 85	Bullion.....3 15
Belcher.....6 00	Alta.....2 90
Benton.....1 75	Exchequer.....3 00
Peerless.....80	Bodie.....3 25

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Consols, 100 11-16. Bank of England rate of interest, 5 per cent. Silver bullion per ounce, 46 5-8.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Silver bullion per ounce, 101¾. Sterling exchange, long $4 82½; short, $4 86¾. U. S. Bonds: 3s, 100½; 4s, 127½; 4½s, 110½. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Treasurer, 124@25. Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 81½@4 82; do documentary, $4 81@4 81½.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Wheat opened 78c January, 79½c February, 79¾c March, 80½c April, 83¾c May. At noon, 77¾c January, 78½c February, 78¾c March, 79½c April, 81½c May. Closed, 77¾c January, 78c February, 78¾c March, 79½c April, 81½c May.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cattle Receipts 8000, quiet but steady; shipping steers, $3 60@5; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 50; Texas cattle, $2 40@3 40.

Hogs—Receipts 21000, weak and slow; five to ten lower; rough and mixed, $4 50@4 90; light and shipping, $4 40@4 90; light, $3 80@4 35.

Sheep—Receipts 7000, slow and 10 to 20 lower; natives, $3@5 25; Western, $2 75@4 60; Texans, $2 2@4; lambs, $4 40@5 25; one car load extra lambs at $6.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Weather hazy; wind northeast.

Receipts—Wheat, 3500 ctls; flour, 6300 ½ sks; barley, 1460 ctls; oats, 900 ctls; potatoes, 1100 sks.

Freights—Wheat none.

Chartered—For Cork, U. K., Br bk Chas. Cotesworth, iron, 1051 tons at 33s; for U. K., Havre or Antwerp, Br ship Peterborough, iron, 1080 tons at 28s by Wm. Dreybach.

Wheat—The market is quiet but firm; offerings continue small and holders are stiff in their views on account of dry weather; No. 1 shipping, $1 57½@$1 58; sales made at latter figure; buyer season closed $1 05½.

Futures—Very active at lower prices; buyer season $1 58@$1 55½; buyer year $1 70 bid; seller year $1 55 bid.

Barley—Not so firm; No. 1 feed about $1 15 spot. In futures there is a very large business doing, but at a decline from yesterday's prices; buyer season, $1 20@$1 19½; seller season, $1 11¾.

Oats—Steady at $1 40@$1 62½.

Potatoes—Steady; Burbanks, $1 60@$1 75; Garnet Chile, $1 30@$1 45; Peerless, $1 50@ $1 60.

Lead—2.30@2.6c.

Butter—22½@26c.

Millstuffs—Quiet.

Hops—Inactive and nominal.

Barley—Closed $1 16¾ buyer season.

Stocks grain on hand Jan. 1.—Wheat, 8,070,000 ctls; flour, 90,000 bbls; barley, 2,500,000 ctls; oats, 47,000 ctls.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Wool, prices steady and unchanged, with improved demand for low and medium wools.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Wool, firmer; Michigan X, 32c; Ohio, 34c; No. 1 combing, 40@41c; fine delaine, 34@37c; others unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Wheat opened 92c January, 93c February, 94¾c March, 97½c May. At noon, 91¾c January, 93c February, 93½c March, 96¾c May. Closed, 91¾c January, 92¼c February, 93½c March, 96¾c May.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Cargoes on passage, hardly any demand and easier. California cargoes, nearly due 32s; prompt shipment 30s 9d. Red winter, prompt shipment 30s 9d. No. 2 spring, prompt shipment 30s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Spot wheat, slow. California No. 1 per central 7s 8½d; No. 2, 7s 5½d; red winter, 7s 6d; white Michigan, 7s 6½d; No. 2 spring, 7s 6d. Flour—First bakers' Minnesota, per 280 pounds, 24s. Imports into the United Kingdom past week: 105,000 to 110,000 quarters wheat and 150,000 to 175,000 barrels flour.

LIVERPOOL, CLOSE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Wheat quiet, holders offer moderately; California No. 1 7s 8½@7s 10d per central. Corn firm with fair demand; new mixed Western, 4s 8½d per central.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Ship Hervey Mills, lost off Cape Flattery, was built in 1877 at Thomaston, Maine, and named for her builder. His son took charge of the ship, and was usually in some trouble with the crew. In 1877 she was partially burned at Port Royal by some of the crew. A few years ago she sunk a vessel off Queenstown and her owners paid a heavy bill of damages. Capt. Mills is now living in San Francisco.

Several changes have recently been made in the captains of the Oregon Improvement company's fleet of steamers. Capt. Holmes of the Umatilla has been transferred to the Willamette, which has been chartered by the Pacific Mail company to ply between Panama and Acapulco. Capt. Blackburn of the Al-Ki takes command of the Umatilla, and Capt. Crawford, formerly chief officer of the Umatilla, takes command of the Al-Ki.

Bark Will. W. Case has been chartered for merchandise from San Francisco to Kahului and back with sugar.

Steamship Willamette sailed from San Francisco the 8th inst. for Panama, and not as reported.

Br. bark Thetis, hence Sept. 7 with a flour cargo, has arrived out in a passage of 123 days.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Str Arcata, Coos bay; ship John McDonald, Liverpool; str Mexico, Puget sound; schr Norway, Columbia river; Bol bk Don Nicholas, Falconer, 7 days; bk Hansen, coasting; str Santa Maria, Yaquina bay. Sailed—Str Alki, coasting; str Empire, Departure bay; str Belgic, Hong Kong.

SEATTLE, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Str Umatilla, San Francisco.

TACOMA, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Swed bk Belted Bull, Callao.

ASTORIA, Jan. 11.—Str Queen at the Pacific left out 11:5 A. M., passed out 12:36 P. M.; brig Courtney Ford anchored at Sand Island.

PORT GAMBLE, Jan. 11.—Arrived—Str Fleetwood from Seattle; bar obscured; weather thick.

FOREIGN PORTS.

FALMOUTH, Jan. 8.—Arrived—Br bk Thetis, hence September 7.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 26.—Arrived—Ship Guardian, Fort Blakely.

SYDNEY, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Br ship George Thompson, Fort Ludlow.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Br bk Zoroya, Hasting's mills.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—Sailed—Ger ship Salisbury, Puget sound.

ACAPULAN, Jan. 11.—Br bk James Stafford cleared for Queenstown to-day.

HOAQUIAN, Jan. 11.—Arrived, 8th—Bkt North Bend, San Francisco. Sailed—Schr Fannie Dutard, San Francisco.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

DID HE THROW THE BOMB?

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The conjecture has been made that Prof. B. Schaff, who took morphine in jail yesterday and died, was the bomb thrower at the Haymarket riot. This is based on the fact that his friends in jail were anarchists, and that two of them say he wrote many of the most incendiary articles in the Chicago anarchists' organ before the riot. It is thought he feared a trial in the police court here would reveal his connection with the riot, and result in his arrest for that crime.

Children will sleep well and have good digestion if young mothers use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It relieves colic, the best remedy for colds. 15 cts.

YAMHILL NOTES.

McMINNVILLE, Jan. 11.

The Odd Fellows will have a public installation and supper at Garrison opera house Thursday evening, January 13.

Prof. Price has resigned his position as principal of the public school of this place, and accepts a like position at The Dalles. Prof. Jordan has taken charge of the school here.

Rev. T. H. Henderson, pastor of the C. P. church of this place, assisted by Rev. Van Paton, of Dayton, W. T., is holding a protracted meeting here. The Baptists are also holding meetings.

On Saturday afternoon Custer Post G. A. R., installed the following officers: H. H. Henderson, P. C.; C. W. Powell, S. V. C.; C. R. Cook, J. V. C.; J. W. Gault, Q. M.; H. K. Littlefield, surgeon; J. C. Cooper, adjutant; J. W. Coovert, chaplain; A. M. Hoffman, O. G.; P. P. Gates, O. D.; S. S. A. Newgent, O. D. The installation was public, after which all present partook of a well supplied commissary.

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A peerless remedy for Scrofula, Wh Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints, and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief o which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected are absolute. For sale by all Druggists.

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